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No. 1, 1908.—[REGISTERED AT THE  
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

SUNDAY  
EDITION.

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LONDON, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

## BATTLE FOR COAST. ANOTHER HUN ATTACK STARTED.

### ANOTHER BLOW FOR THE COAST

Intense Shelling of French and British Positions.

### FROM LOCRE TO THE SOUTH OF YPRES.

Sir D. Haig reported yesterday as follows:—

General Headquarters, 10.5 a.m. We improved our position slightly last night by a successful minor enterprise north-east of Hainges and captured two machine-guns.

A successful local operation, in which several prisoners were secured by French troops, was carried out in the Loker sector.

Early this morning the enemy's artillery opened an intense bombardment of the French and British positions from the neighbourhood of Loker to the south of Ypres, and has shown great activity in the Foret de Nieppe sector.

#### Success at Villers-Bretonneux.

Sir D. Haig reported on Friday night as follows:—

In the local fighting which took place last night south of Villers-Bretonneux our troops co-operated with the French and secured a few prisoners.

The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity this morning north of Albert in the Beaumont-Hamel sector.

Apart from artillery activity on either side on other parts of the front there is nothing further to report.

#### FIGHTS IN THE AIR.

##### 18 Hun Machines Brought Down.

In his aviation report on Friday night Gen. Haig says:—

Three and a half tons of bombs were dropped on Bapaume and other targets in the battle areas. At times fighting in the air was severe. 14 hostile machines were brought down and 4 others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing. During the night 5 tons of bombs were dropped by us on Chaulnes, Juniville railway junction, Bapaume, and Caix.

On the way many bombs were dropped, also at a low height, on the lock gates at Zeebrugge.

On the 3rd inst. another most successful raid was carried out by us against the railway station and sidings at Thionville. Carisbuck's works were again hit, and several bursts were seen on the station, in the sidings and on the gas works. All our machines returned.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**  
THE LORRAINE FRONT.  
"LIVELY ACTIVITY" REPORTED.

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##### THE LORRAINE FRONT.

"LIVELY ACTIVITY" REPORTED.

Admiralty, per Wireless Press.

The German report on Friday night says:—

Western Theatre: The artillery duel revived in isolated sectors of the battle front. Partial attacks by the enemy followed strong preparatory fire south of Villers-Bretonneux and on the western bank of the Aire. We took some prisoners in a counter-attack. Otherwise the infantry limited its activities to reconnaissances.

**On the Lorraine front the lively enemy activity continued.**

Ukraine: From the Jekaterinoslavskhov line we have marched on the Donets region. We have occupied Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov.

**"VICTORY" IN FINLAND.**

20,000 PRISONERS IN FIVE DAYS' BATTLE.

In south-western Finland we have overwhelmed the enemy during a 5 days' battle near Lahti and Tavastaves, capturing 20,000 prisoners.

**GERMAN OFFICIAL.**

MANY COUPS-DE-MAIN FAIL.

The Belgian weekly communiqué yesterday afternoon stated:—

There were somewhat lively bombardments in the Aire region. We carried out several coups de main beyond the Oise and Ailette and West of La Pompe. We brought back some prisoners. An enemy attempt in the sector of Les Cavaliers de Courcy, and 2 others north and north-east of Rheims, were without result.

The night was calm everywhere else.

**BIG BERTHA LAID OUT.**

Paris, Saturday.—Information has just arrived that 1 of the great guns firing upon Paris has been knocked out by a successful shot.—Central News.

**GERMANY AND HER ALLIES.**

Amsterdam, Saturday.—The German Ministers in Sofia and Constantinople have been ordered to Berlin to give confidential reports.—Central News.

**ITALIAN OFFICIAL.**

CERTAIN LIVELINESS.

FOURTEEN ENEMY PLANES DOWN.

(Admiralty per Wireless Press.)

The Italian official communiqué yesterday stated:—

In the mountain areas there were minor actions of our own and British patrols. A few prisoners were captured in the Valtellina and south-east of Canave.

Hostile reconnoitring parties were driven back and pursued in the Borma-Montenero district. At Mt. Spitz (right slopes of the Borma valley) an air raid was carried out by enemy patrols. A few prisoners were captured in front of our advance posts by the timely intervention of our artillery before it had time to develop.

On various portions of the front a desultory exchange of bursts of fire of the artillery and machine-guns took place.

**Aircraft Busy.**

A number of aircraft actions were carried out on our part, the enemy also making frequent use of the air by violent anti-aircraft fire and by the activity of his chasing flights.

The hounds in the Val d'Aspa were hit with 60 bombs by British aviators.

One of our airships dropped 1 ton of explosives on the aviation grounds at Campi Maggiore south of Sedico. 12 hostile machines were brought down and 1 forced to land by our own and British airmen, while another was hit by our anti-aircraft guns and fell in flames near Spreano.

**KARL LEAVES FOR FRONT.**

Amden, Saturday.—A message from Vienna says the Emperor has left for the front accompanied by Gen. von Arzt and the German military representative.—Central News.

### GERMAN THRUST FOR THE COAST.



After the lull enforced on him by his defeat last Monday, Sir D. Haig's communiqué yesterday morning shows that the enemy is making another attempt to reach the coast by breaking the Allies' front between Nieppe Wood and Ypres.

STOP PRESS.  
FOR LATEST WIRES SEE  
BACK PAGE.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

#### DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR HUNS.

The "People" learns on the highest authority that the situation in the West at present is as follows:—

After the taking of Mont Kemmel, the Germans proceeded to exploit their success by an attack on the main range of heights between Mount Rouge and the Scherpenberg. The attack was an almost complete failure, and though the Germans secured a position on the ridge, they were driven out by a French counter-attack and failed to gain its main objective, which was the line of heights. Three days afterwards, on April 29, he resumed his endeavour to outflank the line of heights and to drive in a wedge between them and the Ypres salient. He suffered heavy losses, his forces being scattered in the valley between the Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge, and the cross-roads of Neve Epe and the Bailleul-Ypres road. His tactics have always been the same, viz., to outflank the strong points, never making a direct attack. That is how he captured Kemmel.

**ENEMY'S GAINS AND LOSSES.**

There was quite a loss of men, and his most splendid example was the means of rallying and inspiring the men during a most critical hour.

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**2nd Lt. B. M. Cassidy (late Lancs Fus.).**

Continually rallied his men under a terrible bombardment. The enemy were driven out of a trench by his personal leadership. His company was eventually surrounded, but Lt. Cassidy still fought on encouraging and exhorting his men until he was captured. He was held in a German prison for 10 days, but was released on April 29, he resumed his endeavour to outflank the line of heights and to drive in a wedge between them and the Ypres salient. He suffered heavy losses, his forces being scattered in the valley between the Scherpenberg and Mount Rouge, and the cross-roads of Neve Epe and the Bailleul-Ypres road. His tactics have always been the same, viz., to outflank the strong points, never making a direct attack. That is how he captured Kemmel.

**Sgt. Stanley R. McDougal (Aus-land L.F.P.).**

When the enemy attacked our line and was driven out in gaining an entry, Sgt. McDougal, who was at a point in a flank company, readied his gun and drove off the enemy. On the enemy's right side he failed to capture the heights and what is even more important he has used up 5 fresh divisions from his general reserve, in addition to some 7 or 8 divisions previously engaged. He has obtained nothing more than a tactical success—no strategical result.

**The Vital Question.**

It has often been pointed out that in this battle victory will rest with the side which can best reserves at the end of the day.

We must therefore regard these operations mainly from the

view point of economy of men, and regard therefrom the results of the past week are on the whole satisfactory, but a large number of the enemy's tired divisions are recovering, and may be used in a future offensive.

Therefore it is difficult to make a direct calculation of the staying power of the enemy.

On the other hand, we have

seen that the enemy's second wave

saw him capture a machine-guns. This he turned to his advantage from the

position he had gained and routing the wave.

He then turned his attention to those who had entered until his ammunition ran out, all the time firing at close quarters when he seized a bayonet.

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## PENSIONS BUREAU: FREE ADVICE FOR READERS.

CIGARETTE PAPERS  
FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING  
BY CHARLES LOWE

## DERRING-DO.

Certainly I am far from unique in thinking that the late naval affair at Zeebrugge was beyond all question the most illustrious incident so far of the whole war, whether by land or sea. It was a deed of derring-do, performed on St. George's Day, also Shakespeare's birthday, which made the blood in every Briton tingle with intense pride of race. Whether regarded from the point of view of boldness of conception, perfection of organisation down to the smallest detail, devil-may-care execution, and personal bravery unsurpassable, it was afeat second to none of its kind in the glory-roll of the British Navy. It is not to be denied, however, that one member of the Reichstag, "that the English, for one, showed great bravery, but our men were thrice as brave," which is a species of self-complacency, we can well afford to allow our enemy. As for the Kaiser, who has a vulture-like habit of swooping down to prey on the mere carcasses of deeds, and the mere appearance of the Mole at Zeebrugge after it had been completely demolished and the entrance to the Bruges Canal effectively blocked, we may be quite sure that, on behalf of his own people, he must have looked upon our achievement with a mixture of honest admiration and envy.

## Naval Rat-Catchers.

But while in his heart of hearts admiring, with a sickly look of pale envy, the splendid achievement of Admiral Keyes, the Kaiser must needs associate himself with the off-hand remark of the authorities at Berlin that "the only surprising thing about the enterprise is that the enemy should have waited so long before making such an attempt—to which it might be replied that if the German High Canal Fleet would only come out from its Wilhelmshaven lagoons and mine-laid lairs and give Sir David Beatty another taste of its quality, he would hardly too quickly. But if Admiral von Scheer will not give us the chance of a Trafalgar, why should not we—reason some—offer him another Jutland, with the pretty certain hope of a different result? The answer is that we do not wish to fight the enemy on his terms, but on our own. Some would have Sir David Beatty assume the rôle of a naval "rat-catcher of Hamelin," and carry his vessels ship to Wilhelmshaven to call in the rat-infested crew of the "Winston Churchill's famous, but infelicitous phrase"; and those who reason thus point to the corresponding case—not only of Navarino, but also of Quiberon Bay, in 1759, when Hawke pursued the squadron of Confians into a land-locked inlet of the sea, and under conditions of great danger and difficulty destroyed it. But Quiberon Bay is as different from the Kieler Bucht or Wilhelmshaven as chalk from cheese. Apart from the fact that Captain Hawke had nothing to beware of except uncharted shoals and rocks, whereas our rat-catcher cutters out at Wilhelmshaven would have to contend against formidable shore-batteries, mines, submarines, Zeppelins, aeroplanes, and other destructive apparatus, which Nelson himself, not to speak of Hawke, might well have shrank from tackling.

## Wonderful Year.

Hawke's cutting-out victory at Quiberon Bay belongs to 1759, one of the two wonderful years specially celebrated in British poetry. Once, the "Annus Mirabilis" of 1666, which was sung by Dryden for its sake of London, and also for our victories over the Dutch, who had threatened, forthsooth, to sweep us from the seas, and were indeed in the following year, under De Ruyter, to sail up the Thames and Medway to burn our ships and bombard and capture Sheerness. But this was Anno Mirabilis of 1666, not of 1759. There is nothing to the "wonderful year" of nearly a century later, 1759—the birth year of Burns, among other things and "the hin' most year but ane" of George II. But there was another poet in the south, David Garrick by name, who, about the same time presented to the nation, almost by chance, one of its most rousing and most cherished naval ditties, known as "Hearts of Oak," thus beginning: "Come over, my lads, 'tis beginning: we steer."

To add something more to this wonderful year, etc.

—the year which had been rendered so "wonderful" by the British mind through many notable victories by sea and land—the victories of Hawke and Boscawen, Quiberon Bay, Minden in Germany, and above all, Wolfe's capture of Quebec.

## Drake's Drums.

Quiberon was one of the most daring battles ever fought by our sailors. As his exemplar in this audacious enterprise, Hawke had evidently taken another great English sailor, Sir Francis Drake, who had also done so much as a representative of the "blue-water school" of naval strategy to frustrate a previous attempt at invasion in the year before that of the Spanish Armada. As Nelson was to win the

battle of Copenhagen by putting his telescope to his blind eye, so Drake equally performed his crowningfeat at Cadiz by managing to elude, or ignore, a message from Queen Bess, commanding for the present all hostile acts of war by the Spanish, whose beard it was the desire of all good Englishmen to "sing." Giving the go-by to the courier, who had raced *entre a terre* to Plymouth, Drake sailed away to Cadiz with his 30 vessels of various sizes, and boldly burst into the harbour-bay of Cadiz crowded with many, scores of shore-ships, which, in spite of shore batteries, soon became his prey.

## Nelson's Loss and Gain.

Still more heroic than the action of Drake at Cadiz was the daring of Nelson at Trafalgar. He had lost an arm, but gained great glory—as the leader of enterprise analogous—not so much to that of Drake against Cadiz, as to that of Keyes against Zeebrugge. Owing to the rugged nature of the coast, Nelson could not bring up his ship to support any attack on the town, so he planned a boat attack, and after it had been partially demolished and the entrance to the Bruges Canal effectively blocked, we may be quite sure that, on behalf of his own people, he must have looked upon our achievement with a mixture of honest admiration and envy.

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## MISSING TOMMIES.

A charge of £5 is made for each inquiry, and the sender is asked to forward to addresses given any information concerning the following:

DOWNES, Pte. Arthur C., 204198, York. Missing—March 22.

DOWNING, Pte. Frank S., 15749, London Regt. Missing—March 15.

HILLIER, Pte. G. F., G/8340, London Regt. H.M. 44, Sidney-rd., Stockwell, S.W.9.

KENW., 2nd Lt., E. 45045, Linen Regt.—Missing—March 15.

LEWIS, Pte. Arthur C., 204198, London Regt.—Missing—March 15.

MAKEL, S., 80, S.W.1.

WILLSON, Rm. T., B/20084, Rifle Regt.—Missing—March 22.

WOOTTON, Pte. H. H., 42023, Last heard of—March 13.

WYATT, Mrs. 1, Bell Vue Barrack-rd., Stamford.

## VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. Macpherson states that Volunteer Officers and ex-Volunteer officers between the ages of 18 and 25 years, who have not been called to active service, may be made available for them to be used in special battalions, so far as vacancies allow. As these vacancies are very few, arrangements can be made for them to be used in the Army, where there will be special battalions appropriate to their age and class. These arrangements apply only to officers commissioned before the passing of the last Military Service Act.

## MISS LILIAN RAY.

Miss Lillian Ray is to be congratulated on her enterprise and Mr. Ben Greet on his acting and producing.

Three bright productions finished their run last night. These were "The Beauty Spot" at the Gailey, "Pansy" at the Alhambra, and "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyric.

"The Merchant of Venice" was the way

to the memory of the immortal King.

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